### BUSINESS NOTICES.

To PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS .-

ion in the Chairman Marimer Livingson, Royal Pheips, Ed F. Sandersen, William S. Wetmore Resident Secretary, Alfred Pell. m27 lawlmTh Counsel of the Board, Fras. Griffin

13 Housekeepers, and all others, in want

F. H. SMITH offers for sale at 191 Frontest, up stairs, I doors before Fulfonest, a general assortment of FIREWORKS, of the best quality, at reduced orices, which being of his own manufacture can confidently be warranted. Also Fire Crackers at the lowest market rates. Dealers and others are invited to examine the stock, jell 188.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists

A CARD.—BERFORD & Co.'s California Colv. on the 26th inst., through in thirty-three di of Mr. A. H. Pride, of our New York office, at cent less cost than any other Express. Letters BERFORD & Co., 2 Vessy st., Aster House.

BEWARE! THEY ARE COMING!-DEWARE: I HEV ARE COMING.
Toward mattress, bed quits, beds of feather.
The fleas and bed-bugs tins warm weather,
Are very ant to make approaches;
And tas the season too for reaches,
Each matron therefore should be buying.
The famous provider made by Lyon.
With one good energeen dusting.
They 'Il all, full soon, in death be resting.
And if his pulls you scatter freely.
The rats and more will die too, really. (je23 6t\* x11 W\*
Lyon's Magnetic Powder and Pills, 424 Broadway.

I'm Musical Union and Association of the American Piane-Forte Company, founded upon the principles of the Building and Accommissing Fund Associations, and extensing their benefits for the distribution of Piane-Fortes and Melodians.

Books for the Second Piane Company are now ready Pian same as No. 1, viz. Subscribers hanted to 199, cm. trance fee 56 cents, and regular monthly dues \$3. Each member chooses his own instrument, valued at \$300, from

ember chooses his watercomes, as manufacturer's watercomes. Books for First Meladian Company are also open and all be complete with its mombers. Office hours from 9 A. It to 5 P. M. All letters must be post-paid and addressed. Messis, Juc.ELYN & Watson, Tristies, La Farge Buildings, 209 Brondway, room No. 5.
NOTICE—The members of the First Piano Company er requested to attend promptly to the notice issued on the post-site.

FASHIONABLE SHIRTS .- The fit of a shirt

is a supportant as that of a cout. At GREEN's establish-ment, I Actor House, an exact and elegant fit is goarna-iced. There are no indures; and the articles are invari-ably delivered at the hour grounded. GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER WEAR.-First quality Ready made white and colored Grass and Linea Coats, Zophyr Cloth, Merino, Alpaca, and Luster do-sungle milled Cassimer, Merino, Rombarine and Drilling Pantaloons, with a large assortment of Linea, Marseilles

and other Vests, at our usual moderate prices, and other Vests, at our usual moderate prices. WM. T. JENNINGS & CO., 231 Broadway. American Hotel

The Zephyr Undershirts, to be had at RANKIN & RAY, 101 Bowers, are very hight, soft almost as edder down, and become, to those who have once worn them, ever after an indispensable article of Seminer apparel.

DE GRAW & Co.'s stock of Summer satisfy every call, and at the lowest possible prices, e26 4thSM&W\* H. DE GRAW & CO. 129 Fulton st.

Something new for the Ladies.-Ca-

the City are to be found at McGrany's, 67 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st. They will not up or crack. War-ranted, at the low price of \$3.39. Gentlemen in want of such articles will not forcet 67 Maiden-lane.

BOOTMAKER'S UNION, 82 Nassau-st .-fine stock of Boots, Shoes and Guiers offered for sale at the Bootmaker's Union, 62 Nassaulist. 126 60\*

BOOTS AND SHOES .- The cheapest place

It is easy to get cheap Shoes, but not as easy toget good ones. Our experience tells us that all who purchase of WATERNS, 11 Followst, will find his goods better and cheaper than any others in the market. No unfur representations—no deviation in prices—no humbur je2l TuTh&Sat

You CAN'T HELP IT!-When you see the most elegant and fathfully made French Calf-skin Hoots selling at 30 per cent under the average price, you can't, of course, help buying them; and, for this reason, one never hears of a man leaving Jones's, it Annest, without making a purchase.

TRUTH IS VALUABLE.—Every sufferer from Dyspepsia must by the Oxygenated Bitters, and prove to their own satisfaction the truth that this disease can be cured, no matter how discouraging the symptoms. This medicine acts like a charm in giving tone and energy to the

medicite acts like a chain in group care and stomach and whole system.

For sale by A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton-st., A. D. Scovill & Co., 316, and C. H. Ring, 192 Broadway, J. & I. Coddington, 303 Hudson-st. and 745 Broadway, E. M. Gmon, 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st., Hall, Ruckle & Co., 263 Greenwich st., and by Druggists generally in the United States and Catalda.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM .- There will be a crowd at the Museum this afternoon, to see the laughable extravaganza of "Two Eves between Two" and the other entertainments; and a still reviete rush in the evening, when the peerless Javelli, the graceful Herr Cline, and the great gynnast Jean Larue give their new series of performances. "Young America" is one of the farces to be

Te Ningara Falls Daguerreotyped and on exhibition at M. A. & S. Roor's Gallery, 263 Broadway, corner of Franklin at. Also, the Crayon Daguerresotypes taken only at their Gallery. Admission free.

The Cravon Daguerreotypes so much admired by all lovers of art, are taken only at M. A. S. Roor's Gallery, 363 Broadway, e-race of Frankin-st, process patented. The Roors have the sole right of the Middle, Southern and Western States. All others are cautioned against any infrincement.

UNDER COST PRICES .- E. H. NEWMAN, itti Broodway, two deers south of Anthony-4, offers the balance of his Straw Goods and Bonnet Ribbons e-maidera-oly under cost. He has also received some beautiful needle-work Collars, under Hilke, Swess and Jaconst Triumings, &c. Also, a lot of Jaconet Chemisa ites, with coffs to match, it is part of the property of the coffs of the coffs

To J-S-,-Suppose you do send Accuse-s that any reason that you should not use the agency of the Press! While your Agent is spending a half hour taking to one man the newspaper will inform or advertise the same thing to thou and, and for a more fraction compared with the expenses of your traveling agent—Am I right?

V. B. F. Tubune Buildings, June 25.

TO ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer .-Foreclosure Sale of Valuable Lots on First at , One Hondreds and fourth and One Hundreds and fifth cs.—By arder of the Supreme Court.—ADMIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 25, 1831, at 12 o'closes, M. at the Merchants' Exchange, the following described property, viz.

at the Merchants' Exchange, the following described property, viz.

FIEST-AV.—Eighs lots satuated on the easterly side of the First AV.—Eighs lots satuated on the easterly side of the First AV.—Eighs lots satuated from the tween One Humbred-and-fount and One Humbred-and-fifth sts., the corner lots being each 25 feet 2 inches in width, front and rear, by 13 feet in depth, the inside lots are each 25 feet 2 inches in width, by 113 feet in depth.

ONE HUMBRED-AND-FOURTH ST.—SIX Lots situated on the martherly side of One Humbred-and-fourth at, commencing 13 feet eachly from First AV.—each being 25 feet in width, front and rear, by 100 feet 9 inches in depth.

ONE HUMBRED-AND-FIFTH-ST.—SIX Lots situated on the southerly side of One Humbred-and-fifth-st., immediately means of the last mentioned lots, and of the same dumensions. The above described property is situated immediately in the rear of the "Ked Hoose." the ground is good and level.

Those who now neglect Advertising, and have a dull time in consequence of it, will not reflect upon V. B. PALMER, the Agent, in the Tribune Buildings. He has again and again reminded the public of the importance of advertising in the best country papers. They are on file at his office.

17 If any of our readers want an ele-

PANAMA AND STRAW HATS. - BANTA, 106

Buy or Knox .- Buy your Spring Hat riche Bur your Hatof riche Bur of Kwox if you rmay or clear weather. In illusest, if you want to do other Hat establishment in

GENIN'S SUMMER EQUIPMENTS .- Beside

for Summer Hats in their variety, consting in pair of Brah Reaver, French Pearl, Pan-iraw, &c., unsurpassed of any, at the one price store anal st. je26 31\*) J.W. KELLOG

SUMMER HATS .- Every style of Beaver,

To The HAT FINISHERS' UNION, 11 Parking patronare which flows in upon the racy speculators to fileh their name of cose of deceiving those friendly to their nion" for the purpose of deceiving those frie inciples. Beware of them. The true Union ted at 11 Park-row, appealte the Astor House etc. of TrickS\*

LEARY & Co., LEADERS and intro-

IT NEW-YORK LAUNDRY, 18 Spruce-

## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1851.

For California.

We shall issue THIS MORNING The Tribune for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. It will contain all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News, City News, Money and Market Re

ports, Marriages, Deaths, &c.

Persons wishing copies of this paper will
please leave their orders early this morning.

Price, single numbers, sixpence.

### To Correspondents,

o'clock yesterday afternoon. We shall probably have English papers this morning by Express. Her mails will hardly be here till

# The Legislature.

Committee of the Whole the bill making party is among Robert Rantoul's constituent trades, a college for farmers is as yet unthe annual appropropriations for the ex- cy, where it numbers 700 good men and known. That it is unnecessary or undesirapenses of the Government. It will be seen | true out of 15,000 voters who lately went | ble only the stupid and foolish will pretend. by reference to the proceedings that various to the polls in that district. In his late man- The Legislature of 1849 appointed a sums were appropriated for the support of | ifesto (termed a "Report of the Executive | Commission of men of talent and character The Best Patent Leather Shoes in the different public benevolent Institutions

of this City. ceived from the Senate and referred to the ly ignores all past and present politics, and importance of the subject. They showed Mr. Hise was dispatched by Polk's Adminme the Committee of the Whole. Several reports plants his compendious forces on a single the usefulness which such an institution istration as Charge d'Affaires to Guatemala. were presented, and the Committee of the position. Whole had under consideration the bill by introduced into civil affairs. A handful lar establishments in other countries as af-

# Penusylvania.

The platform of the Pennsylvania Whigs is again put forth in the sight of all men. The nomination of Gov. Johnston for reelection, before made by County Conventions, and by the general sentiment of the party, has now been confirmed with cheering unanimity and the campaign is definitely opened. In truth the choice could not have fallen upon a better or a stronger man. Gov. Johnston deserves well of the Keystone State. His administration will long be remembered for its wisdom, vigor and results. Under his care the credit of Pennsylvania has been recovered, and her best interests solidly advanced. A man of independent character, able to walk in the path of duty. he has acted up to his convictions under trying and difficult circumstances. The people appreciate his worth, his abilities

The resolutions of the Convention assert the doctrine of Protection to American Labor with that emphasis Pennsylvania ought to use. The contrast they offer in this respect to the shilly-shally dodging declaration of the Opposition, daring neither to say Protection nor Free Trade, cannot be too thoroughly pondered by the voters of the State, and we doubt not will be fully urged home upon them in the eanvass. The welfare of Pennsylvania is thoroughly identified with the triumph of Whig policy; her industry lies prostrate and suffering from an anti-American Tariff; and it is more than appropriate, it is indispensable on occasion of such an election as this, to renew in the strongest terms the proclamation of fidelity to that cardinal Whig doctrine. There are those who affect to sneer at Protection as an obsolete and useless idea, but such are not the Whigs of Penasylvania, such are not her artisans, her miners, or her farmers.

Not less striking is the contrast in the position of the two parties on the Slavery and Slave-catching question. The Opposition seek to raise this into the very front rank, and to carry themselves into office upon it as a sort of grand anti-secession, anti-dissolution party. They seem to forget that they are not in Mississippi or South

and eternal Compromise!

to make. Their ground has already been scull about in dirty water, and the wings on but none for Agriculture ! That is for the taken on these questions, and is well which they ascend to the sublimest highes farmers of the State especially to determine. known. They obey the laws of the coun- of blarney. No hen with one chicken, For though the project intimately concerns try; they admit that the Fugitive Law, be- nor woman with her first baby, was ever the welfare of the whole commonwealth, respected; but they regard it as not a self-consequence. According to Mr. Cush- and we have faith enough in their intelligence proper law, and as a fit subject for amend- ing, it is the very last chain and anchor that to believe that they will insist on the estabaffirmed on this topic, at the same time spray from stem to stern, and make every this Committee. they put forth, with all the weight they can timber quiver, and every soul on board give it, the great national doctrine of Pro- quake. But upon all such trash as this we tection, with an exultant indorsement and have hitherto, on previous occasions, inapproval of the course of the successful dulged in sufficient comment. If there are statesman who again bears their banner in those who yet believe that the salvation of this contest. In such hands and under such | this Union and Government depends upon auspices, the light of victory already Northern dexterity in tripping up the heels gleams upon its folds.

#### A New Party.

It is right the world should be instructed by clear-headed, consistent and conscientious men. We have, therefore, not a word to say when the ex-minister to the Celestial Empire and present Mayor of the city of Newburyport, in the Commonwealth of Mas- the duty of every good man and good citisachusetts, formerly Whig Member of Congress and author of several bony speeches | Washington, and Madison, and Jay, and against the Sub-Treasury and Loco-Forc- Hamilton, and the framers of the Constituism in general, and in favor of Whig policy and Whig men, and, more latterly, a General in the Mexican war, who fell in the ser- 1850, would'nt it? For this is a heel-tap vice of a Mexican woman and barked his, upon the foot of Slavery that modern cobblers shins or broke his ankle, undertakes to lay have put on. To be consistent with himdown the law and the gospel to the Union | self, therefore, the General ought certainly Locos of Massachusetts, and to teach them to be advocating the repeal of the law intheir duty at the present crisis. That sang stead of striving to head a party founded little party, numbering in the State just about enough to fill what offices would fall It is thus, after discharging the guns of his to the share of Massachusetts under a Loco- battery all about him, the General applies Foco National Administration, could not the match to his own magazine, and blows have a better leader. If the party is not himself sky-high. Let those look after his already "conveniently small" he will be remains who feel a desire to erect a monusure to make it so. No gentleman belong- ment to his logical and political consistency. ing to the State possesses larger capacities | The Union Committee of Safety could not in this line. We will not even except a be better employed. They would, in so dovery distinguished personage of that Com- ing, follow at least one Scripture injunction, monwealth who has handsomely floored the The Europa arrived at Boston at 5 Whig party there, and whose friends are just new engaged in publishing posthumous memoirs of his popularity, by subscription.

This is a stroke of military poli-

recipient of the namediate command of the Most

For he constantly estimates that those who | rules of the College as to study and labor.

-It is not a little exciting to the sense of stock and utensils, is estimated at \$93,000.

with some seriousness, but in Pennsylva- enforce the general idea that the last and sident of the State Agricultural Society and nia, where it has only been heard of to be great band that holds our Union and Gov- fifteen citizens, to be appointed by the Govridiculous. And while proclaiming their eroment together is the Fugitive Law of erner, a board of trusteees, to buy the site, tender regard for the reserved rights of the 1850. These Union and compromise gentle- erect the buildings and prepare and open the States, and insisting that the people of one men are really getting to be "one idea" College, and have the general supervision of State ought not to interfere in the domestic | men of the very worst sort. They ching to | its management, and appropriating for the institutions of another, they pour out their the adjustment so convulsively, and hold it purpose the sum of \$100,000. This bill was wrath upon the law of Pennsylvania by to their noses so closely, that they don't killed in the Assembly by a vote whose dewhich the jails of the Commonwealth are see nor acknowledge the existence of any- tails we have already published. kept sacred from use In slave-catching, thing beyond. They make the Fugitive -But is it to be supposed that the people of escaping negroes, they are past cure. We need not waste words upon them.

One remark of the ex-Minister, however, dropped in the heat of his dissertation, is so malapropos, considering the view he takes of the Fugitive Law, that we cannot help alluding to it. He makes an observation common to all good 'Union men,' that it is zen to leave the subject of Slavery where tion left it. Now the first step toward doing upon the principle of a rigid adherence to it. -" Let the dead bury their dead."

# An Agricultural College.

The most indispensable of all professions General Cushing is Chairman of the is that of the farmer, and yet while in this grand State Central Committee, and man- State lawyers, doctors, engineers and minisaging head of the powerful party he now ters have their high schools and colleges to The Senate vesterday considered in essays to lead. The strong hold of this instruct and perfect them in their respective

Committee," made under instruction of the to inquire into the matter and draw up a State Central Committee,) which we find in plan for such a College. The report they policy, and give it a common direction. In the Assembly the Canal bill was re- the Boston papers, the General very adroit- made was worthy of themselves and the in the city to get good Boots, Shoes, Gatters, Slippers, &c. is at Bacoks's New-York Boot and Shoe Emportum, 150 Fellows. At the Emportum this city of any style to be thought of New-York. Buckskin Boots, Shoes and Cluters, a new and handsome at the only article made which can be warranted to give porfect ease to tender feet.

They proposed that with the college instructions were also made part of those instructions were also made part of those instructions were given by Gen. Taylor to his suc-"these now great and happy United States should be connected an experimental a Golgotha." That is to say he heads an farm of 600 acres, to be cultivated mainly cessor, Mr. Squier. This gentleman reachanti-Golgotha party in the Bay State. Well, by the labor of the pupils, who would be ed Nicaragua in July, 1849, and upon the if other people may get up anti-Slavery, employed four hours daily in practical aganti-Masonic and all other sorts of anti par- riculture. Among other branches, they ties, we do not know why the General would receive instruction in "laying out the should not be permitted to get up an anti- farm and garden in various modes, accor-Golgotha party. As usual, when a new ding to circumstances; the setting out of cordiality prevailed," and that "treaties exenterprise is started, the first business of plants and trees; grafting, building, prunthe projectors is to magnify its importance. ning, transplanting and rearing of fruit Thus the General magnifies the subject of trees; the different manner of fencing his discourse in the very best terms of grounds, with the relative advantages and rhetoric he can command. He tugs and cost of each; the various qualities of forest strains and sweats at a self-punishing rate. trees, in reference to fencing and building And in the hight of his wordy unhappiness purposes; the best mode of breeding and demands to know if it be the command of | feeding stock; the comparative advantages God to make these States "a Golgotha." of the various breeds; how to discover de-We certainly have no hesitation in promptly | feets, and the way to remedy or eradicate expressing our decided opinion that no such them; the proper time to sell produce, and command has ever been issued. We claim how to put it in market; the manner of some familiarity with the "higher law," but keeping farm accounts; and, in short, a full we have never seen anything of this sort in course of instruction as to the management our book of revelation. And we have no of a farm. These scholars to be sixteen idea that we could have overlooked a com- vears of age, to be apportioned among difmand of this significance. We quote from ferent Counties; say two for each Assembly District, to be nominated by the Board "To make of these now great and happy United States a Golgotha, a thing to shudder at and despise, like that awful beacon in the pathway of mainons, the wretched negro-empire of the Island of St. Domingo. These the commands of God? Away with the lisane self-conceit and the presumptions impliety which cloaks its ignorance, folly and passion under blasphemous pretense of being the marginulous segment of the magnified command of the Marginulous in these pupils, it was calculated, would furnish a large part of food required for the nish a large part of food required for the establishment. Other pupils should also But the General would evidently be in- be admitted at \$25 a year, boarding in the disposed to take our No for an answer. vicinity, but otherwise complying with the

> are not out-and-out supporters of the Fugi- | The course of theoretical instruction the tive Slave law are Golgothians. This is Committee think should comprise Chemisthe nub of his discourse; and upon this as- | try, the exact analysis of soils and of mansumption he purposes to found his anti-Gol- ures, Natural Philosophy and Mineralogy gotha party. The movement is ingenious Mathematics, Engineering and Surveying, and adroit, and the General should have | Botany and Horticulture, the Veterinary Art credit for it. It would be very awkward and Anatomy, &c. This would require befor him to meet his old party associates in side the President, the services of six proany coming Presidential or other political | fessors. The report supposes that the incontest on old issues. But on the Golgotha stitution once established, would fully supquestion he can toe the mark and deal his port itself, but recommends an annual alblaws, man fashion, and have nobody to lowance of \$10,000 by the Legislature as twit him of having once been on the other long as it should be needed. The cost of the farm, buildings, library, apparatus,

the ridiculous to witness the zeal and incon- In compliance with the suggestions of this

Carolina, where distrion has been heard of sistency with which the General labors to report a bill was drawn up, making the Pre-

This law, they tell us, is calculated to ea- Law their meat and their drink. It is their of a State like New-York will long consent danger the Union and infringe on the great | cloud by night and their pillar of fire by | to be deprived of the inestimable benefits of day. It is their sole organ of political lo- such an institution ! Shall there be great and The Whigs have no such protestations comotion. It is the fin by which they liberally endowed schools for other sciences ing one of them, should be observed and more conspicuous in silly devotion, or fassy they are most immediately interested in it, ment when the proper time shall arrive, holds the ship of State to her moorings, lishment of the College on some plan of no They now resterate what they have before amid frightful surges that now dash their less liberality and completeness than that of

### The New Republic of Central America.

We published, on Monday, a telegraphic dispatch from a Washington correspondent, announcing that three of the States of Central America, viz : Honduras, San Salvader and Nicaragua, had united, and were seeking to establish relations with the American Government. This information may be new in the latitude of Washington, where, we are happy to discover, intelligence, from the outer world occasionally reaches, even though it be, as in this in- er of Spain, endeavored to establish a stance, two years after date.

From the period of the dissolution of the old confederacy of Central America, which went out of existence with the death of its President and ablest soldier and statesman, Francisco Morazan, (shot by the factionists of Costa Rica,) numerous attempts were made to procure a reunion of the States which originally composed it. But these efforts were uniformly and successfully opposed by the agents of Great Britain in that country, who fraternized with the old | counsel, encouragement and aid, Monarchical or service faction, and lent them the most effective aid in resisting the wishes and defeating the objects of the Liberal or Republican party. This malign foreign influence predominated in Guatemaa and Costa Rica, which States, although laiming to be Republican, are petty despotisms, governed in a most arbitrary manner by military dictators.

San Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras, upon several occasions, took steps toward a Federal Union, under deceptive assurances from Guatemala and Costa Riea, that they would cooperate in the movement; but when the Diets assembled, as they did at Chinendaga, in Nicaragua, in 1842; at Lonsonate, in San Salvador, in 1846; and Nacaome, in Honduras, in 1847; it was found that neither of the Governments of Costa Rica and Guatemala was acting in good faith, but aimed only to amuse the Republican States of the center while they should further strengthen their dictatorships. These three States nevertheless agreed upon treaties of mutual interest, which, without amounting to a positive Union, contributed to harmonize their

Such was the state of things in 1848, when vice, should suitable occasions offer, to pro-20th of August following he wrote to Mr. Clayton, (see H. R. Does, 31st Congress, 1st Session, No. 75.) "that between Honduduras, San Salvador and Nicaragua much isted which bound them together in very intimate relations."

"This relationship," continued Mr. Squier, "it may be suspected has resulted rather from a sense of common danger, and that kind of sympathy which injuries from a common source often create, than from positive good feelings between the States, for it is well-known that on more than one occasion at periods not very remote, they have been arrayed against each other in deadly strife. For a number of years, however, they have been at peace, and the encreachments and persecutions to which they have been subjected, have had the double effect of showing them their weakness and danger, while maintaining an isolated position, and of destroying that foreign and unineadly influence which had previously only been exercised to forment and sustain discord among them. As a consequence their extensir policy has lately been the same, and copies of all correspondence relating to it have been freely exchanged. This common bond, it would seem, might be strengthened so as to unite them into a permanent confederacy. Upon this point, in obequience not less to my inclination than my instructions, I have addressed the inclosed circular letter of the several States."

In this letter, the American Minister ob-

In this letter the American Minister observed that it was "the desire of his Government that some consolidation of the Cenral American States should be effected, beleving, as it does, that their general interests would thus be promoted, and they be enabled better to resist the encroachments and thwart the designs of foreign and unfriendly powers." Under these auspices the Government of

Nicaragua took the initiative toward a new union or consolidation. Its advances were met, in the friendliest spirit, by San Salvador and Honduras; the States of Guatemala and Costa Rica, under the direction of the English Agent, Mr. Chatfield, not only standing aloof, but using every effort to defeat the proposed measure. The Commissioners named by these States met in Leon on the 1st of November, 1849, and on the 8th of the same month signed the bases of Confederation, the nature of which is thus set forth in a dispatch of Mr. Squier to Mr. Clayton:

"The plan is not, as I supposed it might be, a consolidation of the States, but a confederation, un-der which the General Government has the sole management of the exterior relations. It has also

the sole power of levying duties, and assumes the foreign responsibilities or debts of the several States. The pian is far more sensible than any which has herelofore been proposed, and will, I think, certainly be accepted by the three central States. Costs Rica and Guntemala sent no Commissioners, but are, nevertheless, to be cordually invited, by joint letter of the other States, to drop all differences, and unite with them for the common weal."

These bases were formally, and we may add, unanimously agreed to by the Central States, which met in general representation in Congress, at the City of Chinendaga, in the State of Nicaragua, in the month of December, 1850. Of this body. Don Jose Barrundia, of San Salvador, author of the Constitution of the old Republic of Central America, and its first constitutional President, was chosen President, and Don Pable Buitrago, once Supreme Director of Nicaragua, was chosen General Sceretary. This body remained in session until March or April last, performed certain acts of general public value and interest, and adjourned. after calling, in conformity with the instrument under which it had met, a General Congress, to assemble in December next, on the basis of one member for every 35,000 inhabitants. Upon this body will devolve the duty of electing the first President, and fixing his term of office, and the mode of his future election-in fact, of perfeeting the new Constitution.

Thus slowly, but surely, the New Republic of Central America seems to be gathering strength and influence; and having already successfully resisted the attacks directed against it by the enemies of popular liberty, in Guatemala-those men who, after the downfall of the imperial powpetty monarchy in its place,-there is reason to believe that it may secure the peace and preserve the territorial integrity of that too long distracted and oppressed country. In its efforts to do this, it is the plain duty of the United States, both on grounds of policy and principle, to lend a full and generous assistance. This is to be done, not by introducing England or any other foreign power, into our relations with that Republic; but by our direct

#### The St. Domingo Business.

We have received the following letter from Mr. B. E. Green, late U. S. Agent to St. Domingo. We append to it a few words of our own:

To the Editors of The N. Y. Tribane.

A friend has just called my attention to an editorial article in your paper of the 5th inst., headed.

"The Santo Domingo Annexation Scheme," in which I find the following statement.

1st. That I was sent to that Island by Messrs Polk and Burchana.

refrance in the second of the while there, as the diplomatic all (H is insumated) that while there, as the diplomatic all (H is insumated) that while there, as the diplomatic accumum of American Specialtors, to supply a Deminian Government with war steamers and colorist from the United States, at That the object of the U.S. Government in sending a there, as well as the purpose of the proposals so alleged have been made by me to that Government, was the anexation of the Island, as slave territory, to the United ates.

nexation of the Island, as slave territory, to the United States.

Permit me to say that the singular confusion of dates in the editorial referred to, and the "starling political revelations" extracted from a purely commercial enterprise, might seem to have been ingeationsly resorted to for the purpose of catering to the appetite of your readers and of showing on what small capital an exciting leader can be manufactured in these quiet times. But as I wish to believe that you was actuated by a better motive, I beg leave to make known to you, and your readers, let That I was not sent to Santo Domingo by Messes. Pelk and Buchman, but by tien. Tayler and Mr. Clayton, skilled and zealens," in the anneartion line," but because Government required some confidential person, who spoke Spanish, to repair immediately for the West Fulles. Nor did I accept the mission out of any zeal for anneartion, but refuctantly, and, as things turned out, unfortunately for missiff; as the conditions, on which I consented to go and which was intended to compensate me for the interruption of in 10 misser.

or server, before very correct to minimo of tasses were sent me, or was contemplated by me.

2d. Your imputation, that I united to the official character of adiphomatic representative that of an agent for a Company of American Speculators, is wholly undeserved, and the charge that I unde proposals in the latter capacity, while I was "His Excellencs, a data accredited Charge de Afaires of the United States," is wholly introc.

My mission was a secret one, and I was not to make myself known until circumstances should require and, inasmuch as on my arrival I made diligent inquiries in regard to the country, its products, wealth, capabilities, &c., it was for some time supposed by many, whose misconceptions I dat not think it necessary or expedient to remove, that my object was commerce and speculation. I trust that you have not availed yourself of this circumstance to misrepresent my conduct, but have rather been to misrepresent my conduct, but have rather been

to misrepresent my conduct, but have rather been misled by your informant.

I made no overtures while at St. Domingo for contracting to supply the Government either with colonists or steamers, but my advice was frequently asked by the President and many other influential persons, as to the best means of procuring both, and I promised that I would become the medium of companies to the subject of the my return to the persons, as to the best means of procuring both, and I promised that I would become the medium of communication on the subject, if, on my return to the United States, I should meet with any one desirous to undertake (such contracts. I left St. Domingo in May, reached home in June, and several months after my connection with the Government had ceased, to wit, in August or September, forwarded from Washington, proposals in my own name. The real contractors were Northern men, prompted by no "slavery influences," and actuated solely by the "almighty Yankee dollar," and the project was a parely commercial one, having no reference to annexation or the extension of slavery.

For my own part, however, I wish not to conceal that, in becoming the medium of communicating these proposals. I had a political as well as a moneymaking object. That object was, not the extension of slavery, or the annexation of slave territory, but solely to aid in protecting the Dominicans from the attacks of their black are subbors, the Haytleins, and to me a repetition of the scenes of crame and horror which marked the victory of the blacks over the French colonists, and would again surely follow a successful invasion by them of the Dominican end of the island.

This sympathy, which I am proud to profess for the Dominicans, is, I believe a money to prove the production of the production of the polymers.

sympathy, which I am proud to profess for This sympathy, which I am proud to profess for the Dominicans, is, I believe, common to every right minded foreigner who has visited the sland. I refer you to a letter from Porton-Prince, published in the New-Yerk Journal of Commerce, in August of September last. The writer, as I have since learned, and as you will at once see, by a perusal of his letter, is a friend of the negro race, and, if not an Abolitionist, is certainly deeply imbued with the Northern sentiment on that subject. Speaking of the efforts of the English, French and American Consuls to dissuade the Black Emperor from his intention of invading the Dominican territory, he says.

"If these Consuls shall succeed in discusding him (Soundays) from his march, and thus restore peace to this long distrated and most ominapy asked, they will until descript the plantage of the revilized world. I am sure that the "civilized world" are ignorant of the manner in which wars are carried on here, or they would long against exceed their influence or a some way to prevent the barbarous states enacted and energing here.

And in relation to the navial preparations then being made for the attack on the Dominicans, the same

And in relation to the havail preparations then being made for the attack on the Dominicans, the same writer says:

"Odions as the Slave Train is justly regarded, philanthropy and hemanity would say, far assume farmsh yessels for that service than for this. In regard to the forable services have neither intelligence or craftination, and are local lattle above the brates, while here it have seen the scalars, in their roge, surround the chapted of the Methodist Missounist on the Sansath, and take young mon whose intelligence and moral worth are such as to reader them an honor to now church in America, and much them in instantiance to have church in America, and much them in instants in the chapter of war, intended for the submaration of the Domentians, that are thus stigmantised by the writer, without so much as an opportunity tolid adicit to inothers, children and wives. There are those in this island who have been shared and around have head them say that the Harton relitary service, says were thus any slavery they had ever likelying the theory of the submaration of the Domentiary service, and we have the and share the says of t

1. We are glad to leave that Mr. Green

was sent out by President Taxton and Se-